APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 265 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th September 1956, page 451 supra.]

Details of plan for the development of Fisheries in the Madras State under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Fish is a valuable protective food rich in proteins, vitamins and mineral salts. With its long coast-line there is considerable scope in the Madras State for the development of the fishing industry. Systematic surveys are necessary to locate the areas suitable for deep-sea fishing and it is expected that these will be undertaken by the Government of India as part of their plan. The Second Five-Year Plan of the Madras Fisheries Department aims at the development of Marine Fisheries, and Inland Fisheries. Schemes for improving the socio-economic condition of the fishermen have also been included in the Plan.

On the whole, 15 fisheries schemes have been finally approved by the Government of India for inclusion in the Agricultural Sector of the Plan. A sum of Rs. 124·20 lakhs has been earmarked for the implementation of the Fisheries Schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan period. A brief description in respect of each scheme is furnished below :—

Name of scheme and brief description.	Estimated net cost in five years. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 *Construction of mechanised fishing boats.*—To enable the fishermen to go in for increased catches and thereby to raise their standard of living, 100 Pablo-type mechanised fishing boats and 100 Surf boats or Beach-landing crafts will be constructed during the Plan period and they will be sold to the fishermen at reduced prices and the cost will be collected from them in instalments spread over a period of 7 years.	12·00
2 *Establishment of a model estuarine fish farm.*—Most of the estuaries of this State which are capable of yielding fairly rich fishery annually are at present in a neglected state. Establishment of a model estuarine fish farm will act as an incentive for the pisciculturists to take to estuarine fish farming on a large scale and thus ensure regular supply of estuarine fishes. Under this scheme, one model estuarine fish farm will be established to serve not only as a research centre but also as a source of fry and fingerlings and supply of food fish.	3·00

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Name of scheme and brief description.	Estimated net cost in five years. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
3 *Development and exploitation of major reservoirs.*—With the construction of many major irrigation reservoirs there is vast scope to develop fishery wealth in them and to exploit them judiciously. A pilot scheme initiated to develop and exploit Mettur Reservoir fisheries has revealed the potentiality for the development of major reservoir fisheries. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, fisheries, in major reservoirs like Bhavanisagar, Malampuzha, Krishnagiri, Mangalam, Manimuthar, etc., will be developed as at Mettur Dam. The development will consist of intensive stocking initially and judicious exploitation subsequently by issue of licences to the fishermen.	5·00
4 *Development of Fishing Harbours at suitable river mouths.*—The introduction of large number of mechanised boats in the fishing operations raises the need for providing anchorage facilities for these boats. The existing harbours for ocean going ships are few and far between. Further heavy mooring charges are levied by the harbour authorities for the fishing boats. Fishing harbours will be constructed at suitable places on the East and West Coast of this State on the advice of the Food and Agriculture Organisation Harbour Specialists by dredging river mouths and keeping them open throughout the year. By keeping the river mouths open, the fishery wealth can also be increased, as marine fishes will migrate into the rivers.	13·00
5 *Supply of nylon nets and hooks to the fishermen at subsidised prices.*—Nylon nets are more efficient in fishing operations and help the fishermen to increase their catches substantially. They are also more durable and longstanding than cotton nets. Nylon nets will be made and sold to the fishermen at reduced prices and the reduced price will be collected from the fishermen in instalments.	10·00
6 *Intensive fingerlings and seed collection and distribution for stocking inland waters.*—There is a great awakening at all centres for more and extensive fish farming in inland waters. Since the major carps and some of the other cultivable species breed only in rivers, the fish	9·00

Name of scheme and brief description.	Estimated net cost in five years. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
farmer has necessarily to depend upon the supply of seeds from the rivers for annual stocking. It is proposed to step up the collection of fish seeds and their distribution during the Second Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to systematise the work on a more intensive scale and to increase the target from 3 crores to 5 crores of fish seed annually during the Plan period and to bring all the available cultivable waters under scientific fish culture.	
7 *Salt subsidy scheme.*—Curing of surplus fish with salt is the cheapest method of fish preservation. Until modern methods like freezing, canning, etc., of fish are introduced at all important fishing centres and are adopted on an extensive scale, State assistance for this industry is necessary. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, grant of subsidy on salt issued from the fish curing yards for curing fish will be continued. The subsidy will act as a necessary incentive for the curers to resort to the Government fish-curing yards and thus control the local unhygienic method of curing of fish with salt of inferior quality.	17·50
8 *Fish preservation and provision of ice plants and cold storage facilities.*—During the First Five-Year Plan, two ice-*cum*-cold storage plants have been installed at West Hill and at Mangalore on the West Coast at a cost of about Rs. 14 lakhs. During the Second Five-Year Plan, three more ice-*cum*-cold storage plants will be installed at Tuticorin, Nagapattinam and at Mettur Dam.	7·00
9 *Administrative staff at headquarters.*—It is proposed to employ adequate headquarters staff (both technical and supervisory) for the successful implementation and effective supervision of all the schemes included in the Plan.	2·40
10 *Rural fishery demonstration.*—The Scheme is intended for the purpose of demonstrating to the public and to the fishermen the advantage of scientific fish culture and to popularise it. It is expected that by this demonstration, all available water spreads now lying waste will gradually be brought under fish culture resulting in considerable increase of food production.	6·00

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Name of scheme and brief description.	Estimated net cost in five years. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
11 *Fish meal and manure production.*—The landing of fish in certain seasons are very heavy. The quantities in surplus to what are readily marketable, particularly the oil sardines and mackerels in the West Coast, and sharks, flying fish, etc., in the East Coast, are spoilt and wasted during the seasons. The surplus fish could be usefully converted into fish meal and fish oil. Fish meal is a useful cattle and poultry feed. Fish oil is used in leather and other industries. During the First Five-Year Plan period, one fish meal and oil plant has been installed at West Hill on the West Coast. During the Second Five Year Plan period, one more fish meal and oil plant will be installed at a suitable centre on the East Coast.	5·00
12 *Fish marketing and construction of model fish markets.*—At present, the fish markets are generally located in insanitary localities and they are maintained in a disgusting condition. Under the scheme, it is planned to construct model fish stalls provided with cold storage facilities in three important cities in this State. The stalls will be maintained by the Fisheries Department during the Plan period and thereafter they will be leased out to local bodies. This scheme has, however, been deferred during the year 1956–57.	2·00
13 *Quick transport of fish from landing centres to marketing and consuming centres.*—Considerable difficulty is experienced by the fishermen to transport their catches quickly from the landing centres to the fish markets and towns. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, ten small motor vans will be purchased and sold to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies at subsidized prices and the reduced cost will be collected from them in easy instalments spread over a period of six years. There is demand for small vehicles which can be maintained and operated at low cost.	2·00
14 *Assistance to fishermen co-operative societies for marketing of fish catches and grant of long-term loans to the fishermen.*—Twelve centres on the marine side will be organized. Each centre will cover a group of Fishermen Co-operative	28·00

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Name of scheme and brief description.	Estimated net cost in five years. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Societies with an area of operation extending over roughly fifteen primary fishing hamlets. A sum of Rs. 28 lakhs has been earmarked for the scheme and the major portion of the amount will be give as long-term loans to the fishermen for clearance of prior debts and for purchase of new crafts and tackles to be owned and operated by the fishermen themselves. Special staff will be appointed to manage the affairs of the co-operative societies which will come under the scheme.	
Federations of Fishermen Co-operative Societies will also be organized. The Federations will attend to marketing of fish, and provide facilities for quick transport of fish, cold storage facilities, hiring out of mechanised fishing boats, etc.	
15 *Training of fishermen in the operation of mechanised boats.*—Since it is proposed to give the fishermen mechanised fishing boats at subsidised prices, it is necessary to train sufficient number of fishermen in the operation of marine engines and the proper use and maintenance of mechanised boats. Two centres on the East Coast at Nagapattinam and Madras and two centres on the West Coast at Beypore and Mangalore will be opened to give necessary training to the fishermen. The trainees will also be imparted a knowledge of the elements of navigation and they will also be taught to use the compass.	2·50